# Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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## Select Poetry.

### A Young Maiden's Thoughts.

I thought that he loved me,
I knew it last night;
I saw his eyes sparkle
With joy and delight;
When he asked me to dance
Love beam'd in his smile,
And I felt his hand tremble
In mine all the while.

I know that he loves me,
Far better, I ween,
Than if he had called me
A goddess or queen;
For the heart that loves dearly,
And fondly and true,
Speaks a language more clearly
Than a tongue ever knew.

And if he should ask me
His bride I will be,
Shall I spurn him and tell him
I wish to be free?
Ah, no, my heart whispers
To me when alone—
He loves me, he loves me,
And I'll be his own.

### HOPE.

When stars forsake the sullen sea,
When rains descend and winds arise,
Some rock a sunny bower may be
If hope but lends us eyes.

It tracks our steps in every stage,
And makes a fountain in the wild;
It mingles with the thoughts of age,
The rapture of a child.

It sheds on joy a richer glow;
It flings to want its gifts of gold;
But ah, its hands as pure as snow
Will sometimes prove as cold.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

# THE LIQUOR BILL.

### *DEBATE IN THE SENATE.*

Senate Bill No. 7, to repeal the Jug Law, again came up in order, pending the amendment of Mr. Browne.

Mr. INGRAM resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the amendment.—He condemned the amendment on the general ground that it was proposed by those who attempted to foist an entire prohibitory law upon the people, and enacted the present law, which the people condemned.

Mr. WELSH followed on the same side. He regarded the question as a very important one, perhaps the most important that had ever claimed the attention fo the Legislature. He then proceeded to give his views at length in opposition to the amendment. He said it had been charged that those who advocate the repeal of the Jug Law, did so from a desire for popular applause, and to gain the favor of the Liquour League. He repelled the charge so far as it was applied to him. He advocated the repeal of that law because it was unjust and intolerant, and from a sense of duty to his constituents, who asked for its repeal. He would have preferred to vote for a direct repeal of that law, and leave the question of License for after consideration. He reviewed the various features of the amendment, and pointed out what he regarded as its defects. The minimum price of the license was too high for the rural districts. He objected to it also, because it made a violation of the law a criminal offence, and punished it by imprisonment and disgrace. Also, that it encouraged informers. Another objection was, that it did not really repeal the jug law, but only such portions of it as were inconsistent with the present bill. He wanted to see the jug law repealed—wiped off the statute book.

Mr. TAGGART next took the floor in favor of the amendment, and in reply to some of the arguments urged against it. He was willing to admit that the law of the last session had not answered the expectations of its friends: that the people were opposed to it. He believed the PEOPLE WERE WRONG, but, nevertheless, he was willing to vote for the repeal of that law, but not its unconditional repeal. He would vote for a license law properly regulated—not that tavern keepers might make more money by it, but that the great cause of temperance might not be seriously injured. The will of the people ough. not to be disregarded. If it was, the laws would be disregarded. For this reason he would vote for a license law in accordance with what he regarded as the will of the people.

Mr. SOUTHER was entirely opposed to the repeal of the jug law. He would disregard the public clamor on the subject, and keep it on the statute book and give it a fair trial. He hooted at the idea that the law could not be carried out. In his district it was carried out, and could be everywhere if the public officers did their duty. He read from a letter from the Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, whom he denominated as the grand high priest of Democracy, to show that prohibition was good democratic doctrine. The letter was amusing, and, together with his remarks, caused considerable merriment.

Mr. JORDAN replied at length to the assaults on the amendment, and advocated its passage as the only measure now presented, calculated to work a reform of the evils of intemperance. He was for a stringent license law. The bill of the committee was not a stringent license law. What he regarded as a stringent license law, was one far more stringent than any law heretofore enacted in the commonwealth, except the law of last session.

Mr. WILKINS replied to the remarks generally of the Senators on the other side of the question. In discussing the repeal of the present law, he said they were off the question. They were wide off the mark. The question was not shall that law be repealed. That was admitted. Indeed, the people had virtually repealed it before the Legislature met, and senators now knocked under. The question was a question of license. It was useless to speak any more of the law of 1855. It is buried, and all join in the requiem to be sung over its remains. It is admitted they must adopt a system of license, and the question is how shall that system be regulated?

The discussion of the question was resumed in the afternoon, when the first section of Mr. Brown's bill was passsed, Yeas 19, nays 13. so Mr. Wilkins' bill fell. Mr. Jordan voted yea.

The first section reads as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to keep and maintain any house, room, or place, where vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold or drank, except as hereinafter provided.

The second section was then adopted by the same vote, Mr. Jordan voting yea. It is as follows:

That no license hereafter issued to any venders of vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, either with or without other goods, wares, and merchandize, shall authorize sales of said liquors or any admixtures thereof, in less quantities than ONE GALLON, except as hereinafter provided: nor shall any license for the said sales in any quantity be granted to the keeper of any restaurant, eating-house, oyster house or cellar, theatre or other place of amusement or refreshment.

Sec. 3. That breweries and distilleries in all parts of the State shall be returned, classed, assessed, and licensed agreaably to the provisions of the act of 10th April, 1849, entitled "an act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the commonwealth." And the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any and each of said breweries and distilleries shall be assessed and required to pay annually, before obtaining a license, three times the rates or tax assessed agreeably to said act. Provided the same shall not, in any case, be less than fifty dollars: nor shall such license authorize sales by them in quantities less than FIVE GALLONS.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "three times" the rate of tax and insert 'double.' Disagreed to: yeas 13, nays 19, Mr. Jordan voting nay. The section was then adopted, yeas 18, nays 14, Mr. Jordan voting yea.

The 4th section was adopted, yeas 21, nays 11, Mr. Jordan voting yea. The section is as follows:

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to importers, selling imported wines, brandy, liquors or ardent spirits, in the original bale, cask, package or vessel, as imported, and said importers shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed, as provided by an act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury, and for other purposes, passed the fourth day of May, A. D. 1841, upon the payment of three times the additional rate or tax, in the 10th section of the said act prescribed.

The 5th section was adopted without the yeas being called, as follows:

Sec. 5. The provisions of this act shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries who shall compound or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors, in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular practising physician of good repute.

Sec. 6. That licenses to venders of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors as aforesaid, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandize, in quantities no[illegible] than one gallon, and to keepers of hotels, [illegible] and taverns, selling in quantities less than a gallon, shall not be granted except to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, nor until the requirements as hereinafter provided shall have been complied with.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "gallon" and insert "quart," so as to authorize venders to sell as low as a quart. Negatived, yeas 15, nays 17, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

Section 7, requires tavern keepers to give three weeks notice in a newspaper, with a proviso that for the present year, licenses may be granted at the third or any prior session of the court.

The 8th section was then agreed to, which relates principally to publication of intention.

Mr. Buckalew briefly opposed this section, on the ground that it was too complicated and inconvenient to the people to comply with. He regarded it as a calamity and a disgrace that laws should be put upon our statute book that were not regarded by the people.

The section then passed, Mr. Jordan voting yea.

The 9th section requires those asking a license in any city, county, town, or borough, to have at least six bed-rooms and twelve beds, and those in any other part of the State at least four bed-rooms and eight beds.

A motion was made to strike out "six" and "twelve" where they occur, and insert "four" and "eight," and strike out "four" and "eight" and insert "two" and "four," which was agreed to, yeas 17, nays 15, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

The 10th section was then passed, which requires bond in one thousand dollars, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws relating to license.

Mr. Straub moved to strike out one thousand and insert five hundred. Disagreed to by a tie vote, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

Mr. Walton then moved to reduce the bail to six hundred dollars. Also negatived by a tie vote, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

The section was then adopted.

The 11th section was passed for the present, to give Mr. Buckalew an opportunity to submit an amendment.

The 13th saction fixes the rates of License. First class five hundred dollars. Second do. 350. Third do. 200. Fourth do. 250. Fifth do. 150. Sixth do. 100. Those whose sales are less than two thousand dollars annually are to form the seventh class, and pay $50, and no license is to be granted for any less sum.

Mr. Straub moved to reduce the 7th class to $25. Negatived, yeas 15, nays 17, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

# TERRIBLE RAILROAD CALAMITY.

### Cars and Locomotive Mashed.

We are now in possession of full particulars of the calamity on the Southern Road near Hillsdale, Michigan, on Tuesday evening, of which we had a brief notice yesterday.

The train going East left this city at 3 20 P. M. on Tuesday, and consisted of three first-class passenger cars, a second-class passenger and a baggage car, drawn by the engine "Morrison." The Eastern train, consisting of two first-class passenger cars and a baggage car left Toledo at nine o'clock in the evening, drawn by the engine "Ohio." The train coming West, should, by the time table, have left Hillsdale at 12,07, but did not leave till 12.27, being just twenty minutes behind time.

According to the rule, the train should have been allowed these twenty minutes to reach the station at Jonesville; but the Western train did not wait, the engineer being assured that "all was right." The consequence was that the trains came in dreadful collision about half a mile west of Hillsdale, where there is a sharp curve, which concealed the trains from each other until they were almost in contact; and the Western train was not perhaps seen at all, as, owing to some negligence, she carried no head light.

The scene which followed, says our informant, beggars all description. The train going west was going at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, but that going east was rushing on at the rate of thirty-five. The second-class car was driven entirely through the baggage car, in which latter there were some half-dozen persons, and struck against the tender. In the midst of the confused mass formed of the fragments of the broken cars and of the locomotive, five persons were crushed up, and in two minutes from the time of the collision the whole was on fire. None but the engineers had an instant's warning of the crash, and the passengers in the two trains supposed, as they hastened out of the cars, that the locomotives had got off the track.

Their first work was to throw snow upon the burning wreck, in order, if possible, to save the lives of those who were not already dead, and next, to extricate the living and the dead, who were as follows:

PERSONS KILLED.

Michael Kilduff, fireman of the Ohio, was caught between the end of the tender and the boiler; the wood from the tender was pitched over upon him, and he lay against the door of the furnace. The wood was burning, and snow was thrown upon him to protect him from the fire, but it is supposed that he was instantly killed by the collision.

Albert Whitman, baggage master on the eastern train, was only a crisped and blackened fragment of a man when taken out of the ruins. He, too, is supposed to have been instantly killed. He was asleep in the baggage-car at the time of the collision.

William Van Aiken, who had been for several years track master of this division of the road, was also asleep in the baggage car. His legs were burnt off when taken from the ruins, and it is likely that he was killed at the instant of the collision. He resided at Hudson, Mich., where he had a wife and a son. His wife was nearly distracted when her terrible loss was communicated to her.

Eli J. Parsons, conductor, was standing between the two doors of the baggage car referred to above, and by the shock was thrown entirely out of the car. Notwithstanding one shoulder was dislocated by the fall, he worked for an hour, and than was compelled to go to bed, whence he has not yet risen.

There were two train boys in the same car. One had his knee dislocated and his face somewhat cut; the other escaped without much injury. Both were pulled from the midst of the fire.

The above are all the persons who were killed. We have now to speak of the wounded.

Patrick Regan, engineer of the "Morrison," had his leg broken, and he was also injured internally.

WOUNDED PERSONS.

Charles Porter, brakeman on the train bound west, was standing on the front end of the first passenger-car breaking at the moment of the collision. Both of his legs were crushed from his ankles to his thighs, and his injuries are so dreadful that it seems impossible that he should recover.

There was a corpse of a lady in this car, sent from Beloit, and on its way to some place in Ohio. This was considerably burned, and was at first supposed to be the body of a person who had perished with the rest—hence the statement that four persons were killed.

The wounded were all taken to the exchange, at Hillsdale, as soon after the accident as possible. Some six or seven physicians were called, and everything possible was done to relieve the sufferers.

All the passengers in the second class car on eastern train were more or less scratched and bruised, though none were very seriously hurt. One man was thrown upon the stove, and had his face considerably burned.

Some of the passengers on the train also suffered from bruises and contusions. Mr. Edwards, the gentleman above referred to, had a contusion on his head, a bruise on his shoulder, and another on his cheek.

The fireman of the "Morrison" jumped off and sprained his wrist. The engineer of the "Ohio" also jumped off, striking the ground at the instant the engines came together, and received no serious injury.

*Loss of Mail Bags and Baggage.*—In the baggage car of the train going east were twelve mail bags and a considerable quantity of baggage belonging to the passengers, all of which, with the exception of one large trunk, was burned. The next morning Mr. W. D. Brown, the general baggage master of the road, arrived on the ground and settled with all the passengers for lost baggage, or at least all who could be found, giving them checks for its estimated value on the baggage office at Adrian.

The locomotive "Morrison" was broken into fragments, and the "Ohio" though not so completely demolished, was nearly destroyed.—*Chicago Press.*

### GRANDEUR OF GOD.

BY URIAH H. JUDAH.

Go abroad
Upon the paths of nature, and when all
Its voices whisper, and its silent things
Are breathing the deep beauty of the world,
Kneel at its simple altar, and the God
Who hath the living waters shall be there.
*N. P. Willis.*

Oft when ploughing the mighty deep, I've beheld his grandeur in the placid ruffling of the waves—in the gentle breeze of Heaven that wafted me to a far off clime—in the fury of the tempest—in loud sounding bursts of thunder, amid flashes of lightning—ay! at a time when fancy pictured to my imagination the jewelry of the ocean as my tomb, and my dirge the eternal music of its roar. Then again I've viewed it in the abatement of the storm—in the ceasing of His anger—in the renovated splendor of the sky—in the returning brilliancy of the stars—in the unparalleled beauty of the luminary of night, and in the tranquility of the winds.

Reader dost thou think that man can adequately portray the grandeur of his Maker? Dost thou suppose that he can dilate on that which is beyond the ken of mortality? The student in the solitude of his little chamber, may trim and replenish his midnight lamp, and outwatch the slow-paced eye: the poet may call in requisition his breathing thoughts, and array them in all the powerful garb of burning eloquence: the orator may summon to his aid the force of that mighty mind with which He has endowed him; the learned divine, in the hallowed temple, may extend his hands, uplift his eyes, and bend his knees in accents of thanksgiving and of praise. But 'tis all in vain to directly discuss a theme, which is *ad infinitum*, sublime and magnificent.

Grandeur of God! You can witness it in the glorious gift of intellect to man—read it in the purer language of his brow—in the splendor of thought—in the victory of mind which causes the earth to recognize the magnificent brightness of his name, and the beautiful to hail the brilliancy of his talents as a talisman of love.—Contemplate it in the mechanism of the human heart—in the construction of the casket by which it is enclosed—in that immortality therein which will flourish in eternal youth; long, long after the encircling dust hath crumbled to that from which it emanated.

Behold in the pleasing melody of the birds as they tune to Heaven their songs—in the placid harmony of the air—in the lovely flowers as they throw around their richest perfume—in the rivulets as they leap on their courses—in the glowing loveliness and unmasked beauty of nature.

"In every stream his beauty flows,
Diffusing joy and wealth;
In every breeze his spirit blows
The breath of life and health."

### Horse Stealing.

A man named JOHN RUTTER, is confined in the jail of Allegheny County, from Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., charged with stealing horses. He has made some startling developments to the editor of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, from which it appears that these rascals have been operating in Blair County extensively.—RUTTER's statement is as follows:

Our readers are probably aware that a man named John Rutter is now lying in our county Jail on a commitment from Greensburg for horse stealing, a horse stolen from that place being traced to his possession in Luzerne county.—An uncle of his, named Gamble, residing in Indiana, visited him a day or two since and succeeded in getting a version of his misdoings from him, containing information that will lead to the detection of the individual who fired a sawmill belonging to him (Gamble.)

We spent an our in Rutter's cell, yesterday morning, when after announcing his determination to abandon his lawless course of life, he repeated in substance, the admissions made to his uncle, gives us the names of every person connected with him, and residence. These names for an obvious reason, we with-hold for the present.

The prisoner, John Rutter, was brought up in Indiana county, but in 1851, having a difficulty with his family, went to board at a house in the neighborhood. There three men made proposals to him to enter into a horsestealing gang, and held out such inducements to him as procured his consent to become a member. The plans were then fully laid open to him. The main object was to steal horses, rob houses, and steal in any other manner and way in which they could make anything. They had station houses at different points where the goods and horses in their possession were deposited and purchased by their agents. The keepers of these station houses, were to spot out particular work, each agent to have the privilege of buying that market out by himself. Every member was to aid each other in all difficulties, the agents were to enter bail whenever any of the gang was under arrest; and, in short, a complete system was in operation. These agents spotted out property, in the capacity of Drovers, this disguise giving them greater advantages.

The horses delivered to the agents, the latter paid $50 a head; for other property in similar proportion. Rutter then proceeded to give us the names of the gang and of the station keepers; but, as we said above, we do not publish them. Of these, one resides in Luzerne county; eight in Chemung county, New York; four in Tioga county, four in Indiana county; three on the mountains and two in Blair county. Two of the Tioga county men had been in the state's prison for horse stealing and passing counterfeit money. One of the Blair county men is a merchant in respectable standing, and possesses wealth. He is one of the principal buyers.—He and the other was concerned in the defrauding of a Philadelphia Company of a large quantity of goods several years ago.

When a horse was spotted, one or two of the gang would proceed to the place and steal it.—If there was no station house near, they would go to the woods, steal food for their horses and rob spring houses for their own substance. As they made no stay in any place they very readily got off large amounts of counterfeit money without detection. Having reached the station house from whence they started, they disposed of their horses to the keeper thereof for $50 a head.

Among the transactions of the gang, Rutter says that last year a store in Frankstown was robbed of a large quantity of broadcloths.—Seven webbs went to him, which he sold to the Indiana Agent; some of it is in the possession of the latter yet.

The statement of the Editor is continued at some greater length, showing additional robberies on the part of this gang of thieves who are prowling about the country.

THE SNOW.—Prof. Charles G. Page thus discourses of the snow and its benefits:

The snow was proverbially called the "poor farmer's manure" before scientific analysis had shown that it contained a larger per centage of ammonia than rain. The snow serves as a protecting mantle to the tender herbage and the roots of all plants against the fierce blast and cold of winter. An examination of snow in Siberia showed that when the temperature of the air was 72 degrees below zero the temperature of the snow a little below the surface was 29 degrees above zero, over 100 degrees difference. The snow keeps the earth just below its surface in a condition to take on chemical changes which would not happen if the earth were bare and frozen to a great depth. The snow prevents exhalations from the earth, and is a powerful absorbent, retaining and returning to the earth gases arising from vegetable and animal decomposition. The snow, though it falls heavily at the door of the poor, and brings death and starvation to the fowls of the air and beasts of the field, is yet of incalculable benefit in a climate like ours, and especially at this time, when the deep springs of the earth were failing and the mill streams were refusing their motive powers to the craving appetites of man.

If, during the last month, the clouds had dropped rain instead of snow we might have pumped and bored the earth in vain for water; but with a foot of snow upon the earth and many feet upon the mountains, the hum of the mill stones and the harsh notes of the saw mill will soon and long testify its beneficence. Bridges, earthworks, and the fruits of engineering skill and toil may be swept away, but man will still rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright. The snow is a great purifier, of the atmosphere. The absorbent power or capilliary action of snow is like that of a sponge or charcoal. Immediately after snow has fallen melt it in a clean vessel and taste it and you will find immediately evidences of its impurity. Try some a day or two old and it becomes nauseous, especially in cities. Snow water makes the mouth harsh and dry. It has the same effect upon the skin, and upon the hands and feet produces the painful malady of chilblains. In Alpine countries snow water has been thought to be productive of the disease called *goitre*.—The following easy experiment illustrates beautifully the absorbent property of snow: Take a lump of snow (a piece of snow crust answers well) of three or four inches in length and hold it in the flame of a lamp, not a drop of water will fall from the snow, but the water, as fast as formed, will penetrate or be drawn up into the mass of snow by capiliary attraction. It is by virtue of this attraction that the snow purifies the atmosphere by absorbing and retaining its noxious and noisome gases and odors.

### Armbruster the Murderer.

The execution of the wretched man, Jacob Armbruster, for the murder of his wife, will take place within the jail walls in this borough, on Friday next. The gallows is already constructed, has been tried, and works to perfection.—After the trial it was taken down, and will be erected in the jail yard a day or two previous to the execution. Yesterday morning, Sheriff Fellman received a letter from Governor Pollock, stating that he had carefully examined the papers and documents forwarded to him soliciting the intervention of executive clemency in behalf of Armbruster, and being unable to discover any reason why a pardon should be granted, he but thought it a duty that the miserable man should be speedily made acquainted with his determination, and admonished to prepare for the terrible scene so near at hand. Accordingly, the Sheriff, accompanied by his Deputy and John P. Rogers, proceeded to Armbruster's cell; and the Sheriff informed him of his having the letter, and that the Governor refused to pardon him. He at once broke out into a violent fit of passion, pacing the length of his chain in a fury of excitement and making use of the most blasphemous expressions—he dared and defied the Sheriff to even attempt hanging him, and gave vent to the most intemperate abuse of all those connected with his trial and conviction. His wild and baggard expression of feature, storming bravado and impetuous denunciation of witnesses, jurymen, and officers of the Court, aided in giving to the dismal scene in his solitary cell an air of maddened desperation and demon-like insanity. He closed the door repeatedly: and at every effort made to read the letter to him he interrupted it by a renewed volley of oaths and invectives. He is certanly more stubborn and doggedly obstinate now than he has been since his incarceration; and this increases as the terrible denouement of the tragedy is hurrying to a close. There is no reason whatever to hope for his repentance or of any confession of the crime which, on Friday next, will be expiated on the gallows; but that, on the contrary, he will resist the officers and fight it out until his death.

Armbruster's two sons had an interview with him yesterday afternoon, in the presence of Deputy Sheriff Ely: but neither party seemed to be much affected at the separation which will soon take place. They talked upon other matters than his approaching death; and at times the old man laughed and seemed quite cheerful. At parting they did not shake hands or bid each other farewell. They decline receiving the body after execution, and the Sheriff will therefore bury him upon the county property.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

### RULING AMERICA.

Previous to the assembling of Congress, the Know-Nothing papers crowed lustily over the fact that the Buntlinites had over two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives. We were reminded, time and again, that the Democrats had but 75 members of the 234 elected, and that *Sam* would have things his own way, and convince us that "Americans *shall* rule America." Well, it took them upwards of two months to organize, during which time they recklessly squandered $310,000 of the Peoples' money. So great an outrage and farce was never practiced in this or any other country upon the face of the earth. The people of the United States are a patient people, and, generally speaking, are lenient almost to a fault with their public servants, but in the present instance their patience has become exhausted, and they long for an opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon the plunderers who compose the majority of the National House of Representatives.

How well satisfied should the people now be that they committed an irreparable and egregious error when they cast their votes for the Know-Nothing candidates for Congress? A severe lesson, it is held by some, is necessary at times, merely to remind the people of their own duty. This may be true, but the present infliction is a little too severe—a little too humiliating, degrading and expensive. It should last the people for half a century, and teach them not to trust or place reliance in those who are utterly unprincipled, selfish and dishonest. This is the first opportunity that infidel Know-Nothingism has had to "rule" in the national metropolis, and we feel satisfied it will be the last. The corrupt factions appear determined to "rule" hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the public treasury, for which they render no service, good or bad. They deserve to be drummed out of Washington, to the tune of the "Rogue's March;" and we think if the President of the United States should turn them out of doors, neck and heels, and lock up the hall of the House, and bid the members begone, as OLIVER CROMWELL did a similar body, he would be doing a service to the people and receive their thanks.

Last winter the Know-Nothings had a large majority in the Legislature of this State, and put in about half their time in an unsuccessful attempt to elect a United States Senator, and in appointing investigating committees to ascertain how many Know-Nothing members had received bribes from those who aspired to the Senatorship. No wonder that the people, by common consent, spoke of the body as the "Robber Legislature," for a more dishonest set of knaves and demagogues never assembled at the State capitol. The indignant voice of the people swept nearly every man of them from his seat at the following election, and sound Democrats and honest men were elected in their stead. So will it be when the election for members of Congress again takes place—every K. N. demagogue who now occupies a seat in the House, will be hurled from it in disgrace, and be made to feel the contempt in which he is held by those he misrepresented and betrayed.

### Our Relations with Great Britain.

The Washington correspondent of the North American says that Mr. Buchanan's letters, received by the Arabia, represent the feeling in the British ministry as being very sensitive on the subject of our relations. He had received the request for Mr. Crampton's recall fourteen hours before the sailing of the steamer, but had not presented it up to that time. Of course, therefore, no intelligence has been received of the effect it produced. Mr. Buchanan was informed, however, before the positive demand was despatched, of the course the administration would probably adopt in regard to the enlistment question, and doubtless had sounded Lord Clarendon on the subject; hence his misgivings.

Mr. Buchanan thinks there is reasonable ground to expect that peace will be made on the basis of the propositions submitted to Russia, but our Ministers at other courts do not express the same confidence or hope.—They consider the present position of Russia as assumed by her in order to enable her to complete her preparations.

☞John B. Beck, Esq., of Lycoming co., has been admitted to a seat in the Legislature—having ousted John C. M'Ghee, the Know-Nothing occupant, on account of illegality in the election.

# THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

**Bedford, Feb. 22, 1856.**

**G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.**

FOR PRESIDENT,

## HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Flour, per barrel, $8 00a 8 12, Wheat, per bushel, $1 75a193, Rye, $1 06a 1 08, Corn, 56a62, Oats, 37a40, Cloverseed, $8 95 a9 00, Timothy, $3 25a3 37.

## THE OATH OF A KNOW NOTHING.

☞ It is now admitted, and not denied, that Know Nothings are bound together by an oath administered on the Holy Bible—an oath which obligates them to persecute, to the bitter end, all persons who adopt the Catholic faith, or whose misfortune it was to have been born on a soil a few thousand miles distant from this glorious land of liberty. It is also admitted, and cannot be successfully denied, that this organization has caused one class of people to hate the other with a perfect hatred—indeed, so bitter and malignant has that hatred become, that Know Nothings cannot speak of Foreigners or Catholics, without branding them with epithets of the most infamous and degrading character. Through the evil spirit thus engendered, Foreigners, including women and children, were shot down in Louisville and elsewhere, as though they had been so many mad dogs. Only a few days since, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, one of the Know Nothing leaders on that floor denominated the Catholic population of Cambria county "A DEN OF VIPERS!" in the utterance of which disgraceful sentiment—as false and malicious as it was disgraceful—he was cordially endorsed by all his brethren of the MIDNIGHT LODGE, as was evident from the fact that they all voted to sustain his point.

Now, what we want to get at is this. Can a man be a CHRISTIAN—can he enjoy the favor of his Maker, whilst resting under this dreadful oath? On the other hand, does not this oath preclude the possibility of his becoming a Christian, until he renounces it, and repents of the great wrong he has done a brother by thus obligating himself to do all in his power to degrade and disgrace him for all time to come? Let us honestly examine the authorities, and we think they will settle the matter without much difficulty.

In the 22d c. of S. MATTHEW, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 v. we find the following:

36. Master, which is the great commandment in the law?

37. Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

38. This is the first great commandment.

39. And the second *is* like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

40. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

S. JOHN, 15th c. 12 v. reads thus:

12. This is my commandment that ye love one another, as I have loved you.

In the First Epistle General of JOHN, 2d c. 9, 10 and 11 v. stands recorded these words:

9. He that saith he is in the light, and hateth his brother, is in darkness even until now.

10. He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him.

11. But he that hateth his brother is in darkness, and knoweth not whither he goeth, because that darkness hath blinded his eyes.

4th c. same Book, 7, 11, 20, and 21 v. will be found the following:

7. Beloved, let us love one another, for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God.

11. Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another.

20. If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a LIAR. For he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?

21. And this commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God, loveth his brorher also.

We ask every man who has taken this oath, and more especially those who profess to be Christians, to read carefully the above quotations which emanate from God himself, and then ask themselves, as they expect to answer at the last Great Day, "Can a man be a Know Nothing and a Christian?" If not, then let all who have thoughtlessly joined this organization abandon it at once, and heartily repent of the folly.

And to those MINISTERS of the Gospel who seem to have lost all faith in the power of God, and who have joined these midnight conspiracies with the view of reforming men through the instrumentalities of an arm of flesh, we would direct their attention to the 11th c. of Hebrews in general, and the 33d v. in particular:

33. Who through FAITH subdued Kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of Lions.

If those preachers who consider all Catholics as resting beneath the frowns of the Almighty, would earnestly and sincerely pray for them instead of uniting in secret conclave with infidels, sabbath-breakers, profane swearers, drunkards, gamblers, and debauchees, to denounce them, how much better would their acts square with their professions of love for the Bible? But, unfortunately, all are not Christians that preach the Gospel, and the people must take heed lest they be misled by wolves in sheeps clothing. In JOHN, 4 c. 1 v. we are admonished of this fact.

Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they be of God. Because many false prophets are gone out into the world.

When Know Nothingism first introduced itself to the public, some of the religious newspapers of the day took hold of it with a firm grasp; and, without waiting to see what it meant, urged church members to push on the column. The ADVOCATE, the organ of the Methodist Church, a church to which we are devoted by ties that can never be severed except by death, and the OBSERVER, the organ of the Lutheran Church, became the enthusiastic advocates of the principles of the Order—and, in this way, many honest and good men were entrapped into the midnight lodges that could not have been brought in through any other channel. The result of the labors of these journals is evinced in the decline of the Church wherever it is under the control of Know Nothing Preachers.

The Methodist, Lutheran, and all other churches resting beneath the weight of this demoralizing scourge, will have to cast off the loathsome incumbrance before they can hope to prosper in spiritual things.

That Minister who has taken an oath to disfranchise his Catholic neighbor, or who approves the conduct of others in doing so, violates one of the strongest of the commandments—and, under such circumstances, his prayers, whenever and wherever offered, must be an abomination in the sight of the Lord.—Will any Christian, as such, deny this position?—And further, does not a Know Nothing deliberately utter a wilful falsehood when he offers a prayer after the following manner—"We thank God that we live in a land of Liberty where every man may worship his Creator, according to the dictates of his conscience, under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest or make him afraid."

This very prayer, which comes to us from every pulpit, should cause men to tremble at the thought of having taken an oath to degrade and disgrace all who dare to differ with them in religious sentiment!

These remarks embrace the substance of what we said on this point, at the late democratic Meeting, and we put them upon record that we may not be misrepresented on so delicate a subject.

☞Mr. WENDELL, the *Democratic* nominee, has been elected Printer to Congress, notwithstanding the Know-Nothings have more than *two to one* of the members! Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, one of the most radical opponents of the midnight order in Pennsylvania, has also been elected Sergeant-at-Arms. These Democratic triumphs were brought about through the divisions and dissentions of the Know-Nothings, who are now split up into *factions* and engaged in the cannible enterprize of *eating each other*. What sensible man can continue to act with such a party?

☞Let it be remembered, and never forgotten, that the election of Mr. BANKS, the K. N. Abolition Speaker of Congress, cost the *tax-payers* of the nation, just *three hundred and ten thousand dollars*, which sum was drawn in gold, from the Treasury, on his warrant, the day after he was declared Speaker, by a plurality vote! Freemen, how do you like *such* Americans to rule America?

### Another Liquor Bill.

☞The Senate has passed another Liquor Bill, which we conceive to be more objectionable even than the Jug Law of last Session. It seems to authorize no sales in less quantities than a *gallon*, so that if a man wants a little for his Camphor bottle, he *must* buy a gallon—and if he wants to flavor his mince pies, he must carry home a large jug full, a system by which a Tavern Bar will be erected in almost every house in the State, and thousands of men will be seduced into *intemperance*, who have been temperate all their lives. If Licenses were fixed at ten thousand dollars each, and all the taverns in Pennsylvania were closed, there would be more Liquor drank than there ever was under the old License system, as objectionable as it was in many respects. Temperance *Legislation* is a curse to the cause of Temperance, a fact which is every day manifesting itself to men of serious reflection.

The cause of temperance in Pennsylvania is ten years behind what it was ten years ago, growing out of the *fanatical* zeal of its advocates! Our Senator, Mr. JORDAN, goes for all the *extremes* on this subject, nothwistanding his course is in direct opposition to the will of nien-tenths of his constitutents.

### Americans Must Rule America!

If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the Know-Nothings, should hear their war-cry of "Americans must rule America," says the Washington *Union*, he would have strange feelings. Let us examine into this empty brag, and so expose a new inconsistency of the Know-Nothings. Congress, in virtue of our constitution, has the right of legislating, and he who legislates "rules!" The Senate consists of 62 members and the House of Representatives of 234. All of these are natives of this country; not a single one is of foreign birth; yet the Know-Nothing cry is, "Americans must rule America!" Instead of the foreign-born citizens of our country exerting a political power equal to their *specific* power, they are in this respect, not represented in our national legislature at all. Our total population amounts, at present to about 27,000,000, of which nearly 5,000,000 (exclusive of their children born in this country) are foreign born. If these five millions should be represented in Congress on an equal footing with the native born, of the 62 Senators *fourteen*, and of the 234 members of the House *fifty-three* should be foreign born. Yet the Know-Nothings in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine, "Americans must rule America!"

### Sick of Know Nothingism.

The Louisville *Courier*, edited by Walter Halderman, Esq., formerly a Whig, but more recently a Know-Nothing, has repudiated his party. Hear him:

"The next election will SEAL THE DOOM OF KNOW NOTHINGISM IN KENTUCKY. *Thousands of Whigs who voted the Know Nothing ticket last August, are now utterly disgusted with the party*, and will work with a will at the next election to secure its defeat. Within the last five months such changes have been going on as to leave not the *slightest doubt* as to what will be the position of our noble State in the next contest."

There is not a TRUE PATRIOT in the land that "doubts it." Kentucky is just as certain to cast her electoral vote for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, as that the day of election will come.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO JACKSON.—In a speech recently delivered by Col. Edward Pickett, jr., in reference to the Democratic Victory in Tennessee, he said:

"It was well for the memory of the immortal sage of the Hermitage, that the bigoted crusade against foreigners should receive such a rebuke from the people of the State beneath whose soil his mortal remains repose. In every drop of his blood, Jackson was an Irishman. His father was one of the Irish patriots whose brow turned pale with indignation at the oppressions and insults offered to his native land. His mother's cheeks were fanned by the soft breezes that blew over the bay of Dublin, and wreathed in the roses that grew on the green sod of Erin.—But if, as the hero of New Orleans was ascending the steps of the capitol to take the oath of fealty to the Constitution of the United States, a foul whisper had reached his ears that the President elect was an Irishman, and therefore an Anti-American, one hand would have been laid on his breast, and the other would have grasped his sword, and he would have said, "yes, in every drop of my blood and every nerve of my arm, I am an Irishman; but here at least is an American heart, that while it beats, will love the Constitution and the liberty it guarantees, and here is an American sword that shall be ready to defend that liberty till this arm is palsied in death."

☞The *Bedford Riflemen* and the *Cadets* will parade in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country. We have no doubt they will make a fine display.

*Painful Scene at an Execution.*—The execution of Jacob Armbruster, for the murder of his wife, took place in the jail yard at Doylestown, on Friday. He maintained his composure to the last, protesting his innocence, and appealing to God against his sentence. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, accompanied by his son, who wept bitterly at the dreadful situation of his father; but after the fatal cord had been adjusted, the prisoner refused to shake hands even with his son at parting, and would not permit prayers to be offered up in his behalf, turning frequently to the Sheriff, and exclaiming, "You dare not hang me! You know you dare not!" This painful scene, however, continued but a few minutes, the drop fell, and the doomed man was launched into eternity without a struggle. His last words were, "I want no Judge but God!"

### Six Men to be Hung in one County.

From the Yazoo *Democrat*, we learn that the Circuit Court of that county recently adjourned, after a protracted session of four weeks. The crimanal docket occupied nearly half of the term, there being a large amount of business on hand, the most of which was of the worst of crime. Six men, three white and three black, were found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of this month, and one sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. The names of the condemned criminals are: John Cotton, for the murder of Smith; Jack Lynch, for the murder of Wright; and Young C. Bovard, for the murder of his wife. The three negroes, for the murder of their master, Theophilus Pritchard. One of the murders above alluded to was very terrible, as will be seen from the following:

The annals of most infernal crimes will hardly furnish a parallel to a recent murder in Yazoo county, the details of which we find recorded in the *Democrat*. "In point of monstrous enormity it has few parallels in the history of sin. The act was committed on Tuesday night, the 25th inst. Young C. Bovard, residing near Benton, in that county, on the evening of the night alluded to, for some cause or other, probably without any cause at all, forcibly turned his wife out of his house with the view of keeping her out all night in the cold. During the night, when she supposed her inhuman husband was asleep, she crept into the house and laid herself down on a sheep-skin before the fire. Bovard was awake, however, and saw her enter; and after she laid quietly down he arose, and taking in his hand a heavy maul, deliberately beat her brains out. Bovard was apprehended next day and lodged in jail at that place. It is supposed by some that he was laboring under some sort of mental abberation at the time, and the atrocity of the act seems to justify the supposition in some degree."

PAINFUL ACCIDENT TO SHERIFF PATTERSON.—We regret to announce that our worthy Sheriff, Rody Patterson, Esq., met with a serious accident yesterday, while attending the funeral of Mr. Robert Moore. He was driving a sleigh, accompanied with his lady, and while near the Two Mile run, Mrs. Patterson remarked that there were some persons driving furiously behind them, but before they could get out of the way, he was struck on the back, below the rght-shoulder blade, by the tongue of a two horse wagon, and thrown upon the ground.—Mrs. P. fortunately escaped uninjured. The Sheriff was carried into an adjoining house, and Drs. Pollock and Murdoch sent for. When the physicians reached him, they found that his injuries were of so serious a nature as to preclude a thorough examination of them. Several ribs are supposed to be broken, and internal derangement is feared. He lay for several hours in a state of insensibility, but toward evening recovered sufficiently to be removed to his residence on Fourth street. Last night he fell into a sleep, and on waking exhibited favorable symptoms. We hope his injuries may prove less dangerous than his friends apprehend, and that a speedy recovery may follow.

The accident happened in consequence of a race between a number of sand haulers, who were going towards Lawrenceville with empty wagons. The foremost wagon, in charge of Valentine Horbaugh, was driven against the Sheriff's sleigh, which was smashed to pieces. Horbaugh was followed by Edward Boyle, Frederick Fallbach, and two other teamsters, for whose arrest warrants were issued at the instance of District Attorney Roberts and Mayor Bingham. Horbaugh was taken at a tavern in East Liberty, and the others named were found without much trouble. They were in the tombs last evening, awaiting an examination.—*Pittsburg Union.*

## PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrators of the estate of John Lafferty, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY the 21st day of March next, all that farm late the property of said deceased, situate in Juniata township, containing 235 acres and 88 perches of patented land, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log house and log barn; also an orchard thereon, and a spring of excellent water at the door—adjoining lands of Nicholas Knouff, William Frazier, Isaac Cochenour's heirs and others.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser secured on the bond, during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs of said deceased. One-third thereof to be paid in cash at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter—payment to be secured by judgment bonds or notes. Further terms made known on day of sale, when due attendance will be given. Purchasers are referred to John P. Reed, Esq., in Bedford, or the subscibers, for further description or information concerning the premises.

JOSIAH MILLER,
JOHN LAFFERTY,
*Administrators.*

Feb. 22, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Feb. 16, 1856. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are *advertised*.

Atthy Hull, Bonduvant John P, Blair Dr., Beard David, Bowen David, Beegle Elizabeth, Bruckbett John, Blackburn Henry, Buskird L. Van, Carls Elizabeth, Carns Elijah, Cuningham Charles, Clark Isaac, Coleman J. Miss, Carles Jacob, Diehl Emanuel, Drening Emily, Davison Saml., Disher Henry W., Davidson Thos., Elder Nancy, Eckles Benjamin, England Josiah, Fitch E. S. Foley Bridget Miss, Fesneir Waltim, Hollar Joseph, Haight S. N. Hershberger George, Hershberger Jacob, Hogg John T., Harklerode B. F., Hammer William, Harkleroad W. H., Heath W., Imler Thomas, Jackson John, Kerwan John, Kinton Elizabeth Miss, Lynch Saml. P., Lenard Elizabeth, Lysinger James, Ling Daniel, McFerren William McGough John C., Miller Elizabeth Ann, Miller John D., Maloy John, Miller David, Mann George W., Mortimore Mary, Nannon E. Nycum Rachel, Nycum William, Ohl Sebatine, Points Moses, Ripley Jacob, Rohm Jacob, Ringler Caroline, Sands Rebecca Miss, Stiffler William, Sands Andrew, Stiffler M. Miss, Stoffer Henry, Sparks Rachel, Stiffler Frederick, Wisegarver D. B. Wisegarver E. Miss, Winard P. Zimerman Susan A.

Mrs. AGNES SAUPP,
*Postmistress.*

Feb. 22, 1856.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
*OF*
# BEDFORD COUNTY
### FOR 1855.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from 1st day of January, 1855, to 7th day of January, 1856.

| TREASURER | DR. |
|---|---|
| To Cash received from Collectors, *ut infra*, | 6955 10 |
| Balance due County on last report, | 165 67 |
| Taxes received on unseated lands, | 12 42 |
| Credit on Militia Fines for stationery, | 5 00 |
| Balance due Treasurer, | 1490 87 |
| | 8629 06 |

| CONTRA | CR. |
|---|---|
| By amt. paid on checks, drawn by Commissioners, *ut infra*, | 6608 31 |
| " amount paid constables attending Jurors, | 91 00 |
| " amount paid constable Blackburn, omitted, | 1 40 |
| " amount paid Jurors, | 1400 09½ |
| " uncurrent money destroyed, | 30 00 |
| " Treasurer's salary, | 185 00 |
| " Premiums on scalps, | 313 25½ |
| | 8629 06 |

*Statement showing cash received from each Collector, ut supra.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Elder, M. Wood, | '55 | 447 00 |
| William Wysong, Union, | " | 202 00 |
| Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg, | " | 85 00 |
| Arnold Lashley, Southampton | " | 170 00 |
| John Aldstadt, St. Clair, | " | 119 00 |
| Israel Morris, W. Providence | " | 283 00 |
| J. B. Martin, E. Providence, | " | 201 87 |
| John Whetstone, Napier, | " | 345 00 |
| William Carnell, Monroe, | " | 93 00 |
| J. G. Devore, Londonderry, | " | 161 00 |
| J. Berkstresser, Liberty, | " | 115 00 |
| John Reily, Juniata, | " | 100 00 |
| J. B. Hardman, Harrison, | " | 60 00 |
| G. Long, Hopewell, | | 100 00 |
| Levi Hardinger, C. Valley, | | 90 00 |
| Nicholas Koontz, Colerain. | | 331 00 |
| Thomas W. Horton, Broadtop, | | 60 00 |
| J. H. Schnebly, Bedford | | 459 02 |
| P. H. Shires, Bedford B. | | 580 00 |
| J. Workinger, S. Wood, | 1854. | 289 00 |
| J. Nicodemus, | " | 250 00 |
| J. Corle, Union, | | 143 84 |
| William Iiams, South. | | 67 27 |
| Solomon Williams, W. Prov. | | 59 00 |
| D. Eshleman, E. Prov. | | 93 37 |
| William Hull, Napier | | 197 83 |
| J. Lowrey, Londonderry | | 31 30 |
| J. D. Hill, Juniata | | 25 00 |
| J. Devore, Harrison | | 55 00 |
| J. Fink, Hopewell | | 135 71 |
| E. Deihl, Colerain | | 191 00 |
| D. Ford, Broadtop | | 97 |
| C. Stuckey, Bedford | | 83 03 |
| S. S. Shuck, Bedford B. | | 143 39 |
| D. Cypher, Liberty | | 18 16 |
| F. Berkhimer, St. Clair | | 95 00 |
| Wm. O Neal, Monroe | | 104 00 |
| N. H. Wright, St. Clair | 1853. | 10 |
| Jesse Dicken, Southampton | " | 25 00 |
| H. Wilt, E. Providence | | 13 64 |
| D. Evans, Londonderry | | 10 92 |
| George Froelig, Harrison | | 20 00 |
| John King, Hopewell | | 150 00 |
| Elias Gump, Colerain | | 40 00 |
| M. Wisegarver, Bedford | | 98 50 |
| Hugh Moore, " B. | | 290 42 |
| S. S. Stuckey, Napier | 1852. | 87 66 |
| John Cook, Londonderry | " | 55 00 |
| Thomas Young, Hopewell | | 50 00 |
| Samuel Carn, Bedford B. | | 125 00 |
| Solomon Reimund, Bedford B. | 1851. | 8 39 |
| Fred'k Smith, Londonderry | '50 | 31 31 |
| Henry Fluck, M. Wood. | '49 | 285 00 |
| Samuel Clark, St. Clair | '48 | 40 00 |
| | | 6955 20 |

STATEMENT OF CHECKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bridges, | 945 50 |
| Assessors, | 636 86½ |
| Reviews of Roads, &c. | 224 80 |
| Wood, | 50 66 |
| Interest on borrowed money, | 256 16 |
| Treasurer of Bedford County Agricultural Society, | 200 00 |
| Borrowed money re-paid to Job Mann, exor. of A. Kerns, | 536 83 |
| Elections, | 456 98 |
| Constables, | 233 94½ |
| Inquest, | 12 98 |
| Hugh Moore, Sheriff, costs and for taking prisoners to the Penitentiary, | 554 54 |
| D. Washabaugh, Prothonotary, costs and fees, | 116 19 |
| D. Over, printing, | 147 00 |
| G. W. Bowman, do | 107 75 |
| T. A. Boyd, Comth' atty. | 18 00 |
| John Conard Commissioner, | 72 00 |
| Fed'k Turner, do | 50 00 |
| D. C. Long, do | 58 50 |
| William Whetstone, do | 15 00 |
| A. S. Russell, Clerk do | 200 05 |
| Costs in Commonwealth cases | 142 38 |
| Auditors and clerk, last year | 70 00 |
| James McMullin Court crier | 107 50 |
| Repairs to County Buildings | 482 66 |
| John Taylor costs on unseated lands | 23 62½ |
| Moneys over paid and refunded | 104 91 |
| Levi Agnew, attending Court House | 7 91 |
| Distributing duplicates | 20 00 |
| Books, Stationery, &c. | 57 37 |
| John Mower, atty. to Com'rs | 50 00 |
| Law Taliaferro, late Treasurer | 200 00 |
| F. Jordan, late Com'lth atty. | 25 00 |
| Auditors and clerk, this year | 70 00 |
| Miscellaneous checks | 552 71 |
| | 6608 31 |

*Statement of money due to Bedford County, 7th day January, 1856.*

FROM COLLECTORS, AS FOLLOWS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David Miller, S. Wood. | 1855. | 606 60 |
| Robert Elder, M. Wood | " | 448 18 |
| John Wyson, Union | | 107 43 |
| Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg | | 9 03 |
| John Aldstadt St. Clair | | 431 62 |
| Israel Morris, W. Prov. | | 187 00 |
| John Whetstone, Napier | | 117 22 |
| William Carnel, Monroe | | 231 09 |
| James C. Devore, Londonderry | | 54 46 |
| Samuel Berkstresser, Liberty | | 98 39 |
| John Reily, Juniata | | 160 06 |
| J. B. Hardman, Harrison | | 94 43 |
| George Long, | | 105 76 |
| Levi Hardinger, Cumd. Val. | | 205 10 |
| Nicholas Koontz, Colerain | | 68 94 |
| Thomas W. Horton, Broadtop | | 71 30 |
| J. H. Schnebly, Bedford T. | | 208 48 |
| Peter H. Shires, do B. | | 172 92 |
| Jacob Workinger, S. Wood. | 1854. | 51 89 |
| Jacob Nicodemus, M. Wood. | " | 438 68 |
| Solomon Williams, W. Prov. | | 11 70 |
| John H. Hill, Londonderry, | | 188 05 |
| Abram Snowden, Cumb. Valley | | 349 72 |
| Saml S. Shuck, Bedford B. | | 53 33 |
| Elias Gump, Colerain | | 72 79 |
| M. Wisegarver, Bedford | 1853. | 102 25 |
| Hugh Moore, do | " | 19 19 |
| John Ash, Southampton | 1852. | 35 45 |
| Thomas Young, Hopewell | " | 38 94 |
| Samuel Carn, Bedford B. | | 37 91 |
| Arnold Lashley, Southampton | 1855. | 45 72 |
| Benj. H. Walker, St. Clair | 1851. | 53 07 |
| Solomon Filler, Bedford B. | 1850. | 282 28 |
| Samuel Clark, St. Clair | 1848. | 100 00 |
| William McAttee, Southam. | 1847. | 150 00 |
| Also from A. J. Snively, late Sheriff, money collected and not paid over | | 487 00 |
| Stonerstown Bridge Bond | | 200 00 |
| | | 5963 30 |

NOTE—On some of the foregoing interest is due, and from some, commissions and exonerations are to be deducted.

*Statement of money owed by Bedford County, January 7th 1856.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To John Sill, | 2000 00 |
| " William Hartley | 1110 26 |
| " A. Kerns' Exors, | 500 00 |
| " Wm. M. Hall's admr. | 450 00 |
| " James Rea | 600 00 |
| | 4660 26 |

NOTE—Some interest is due on each of the above.

The undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County do report:

That they met, at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 7th day of January, ult., and did audit the account of John Taylor, Treasurer of said County, from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 7th day of January, 1856, as contained in the foregoing statement. Also that they examined the foregoing accounts, of money due to and owed by the county, and the same is correct.

Witness our hands this the 8th day of January, 1856.

JOHN ALSTADT,
DANIEL BARLEY,
GEO. W. SMITH,
*Auditors.*

Attest: Wm. M. Hall, Clerk.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General, January 7, 1856.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

| Treasurer | Dr. |
|---|---|
| To Bal. due Comth. last year, | 700 52 |
| " aggretate amount outstanding at last settlement | 5172 34 |
| " aggregate amount assessed for the year 1855 | 6518 58 |
| " Amt. rec'd on unseated lands | 9 75 |
| | 12401 19 |

| Contra | Cr. |
|---|---|
| By amount paid state Treasurer pro ut receipts dated Feb. 9th July 9th Augst. 21st. Sept. 26th, and December 5th. | 3801 15 |
| By Commissions allowed collectors on $6518 58 a 5 per centum | 325 92 |
| " Exonerations allowed collectors for 1855, and previous years | 154 85 |
| " Treasurers commissions on $4905 41 at 1 per centum | 46 05 |
| " Amount uncollected for 1855 and previous years | 6641 49 |
| " Balance due Comlth. | 1458 73 |
| | 12401 19 |

| Tavern Licenses. | Dr. |
|---|---|
| To Bal. due Comlth. last year | 34 00 |
| " amt. of for 1855 | 385 00 |
| | 419 00 |

| | CR. |
|---|---|
| By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut recpts dated Sep 26th | 240 00 |
| " exoneration for seven, handed over to District Attorney | 70 00 |
| " costs on one sued for, and not collected, deft being insolvent | 1 60 |
| " Metzler's license exonerated | 10 00 |
| nett amt. rec'd $305 a 5 per ct. | 15 25 |
| " Bal. due Comth. | 82 15 |
| | 419 00 |

| Retailer's Licenses. | DR. |
|---|---|
| To Balance due last year | 127 33 |
| " Amount of for 1855 | 954 37 |
| | 781 70 |

| | CR. |
|---|---|
| By amt. paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated, Augt 21, Sept. 26, and December 5th | 600 00 |
| " amt. paid Printers | 50 00 |
| " exonerations | 54 00 |
| " commissions at 5 per ct on $600 27 | 30 01 |
| " Balance due Commonwealth | 47 69 |
| | 781 70 |

| Hawkers and Pedlars | | DR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of for 1855 | 8 00 | |
| " Bal. due Treasurer | 80 | |
| | | 8 80 |

| | | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance due last year | 80 | |
| " amt. paid State Treas'r. pro ut recept dated dated September 26, | 7 60 | |
| " comm's at 5 per ct | 40 | |
| | | 8 80 |

| Eating Houses. | DR. |
|---|---|
| To Balance due last year | 34 08 |
| " Amt. of licenses for 1855 | 25 00 |
| | 59 08 |

| | CR. |
|---|---|
| By amount paid State Trea'r pro ut recpt dated Sept. 26th | 15 00 |
| " commissions on $25 at 5 pr ct. | 1 25 |
| Balance due Comth. | 42 83 |
| | 59 08 |

| Militia Fines. | DR. |
|---|---|
| To Bal. due Comlth. last year | 99 58 |
| " aggregate amount outstanding for 1855, and previous years | 2378 98½ |
| " aggret. amt. assessed for 1855 | 1242 50 |
| | 3721 06½ |

| | CR. |
|---|---|
| By amt. paid State Treasr. pro ut recpts dated 26th | 253 00 |
| " amt. uncollected for 1855 and previous years | 2213 06½ |
| " 5 per cent commissions allowed collectors on $909 | 45 45 |
| " exonerations allowed collectors for 1855 and for previous years | 499 00 |
| " amounts paid sundry persons pro ut statement *infra* | 382 28 |
| " Treasurer's commissions on $863 97 at 1 per cent. | 8 64 |
| Balance due Commonwealth | 319 63 |
| | 3721 06½ |

*Statement of the Recipts and Expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford County, for the year 1855, showing the amounts received from each collector seperately, and the amts. paid to each person, in accordance with act of Assembly of 30th April, 1853:*

| Received From— | |
|---|---|
| Charles Stuckey | 52 73 |
| N. H. Wright | 47 98 |
| Jacob Corle | 59 00 |
| Frederick Smith | 26 88 |
| Henry Wilt | 1 21 |
| William Iiams | 47 50 |
| D. Cypher | 46 95 |
| David Ford | 5 23 |
| F. Berkheimer | 55 10 |
| Joseph Barkman | 38 98 |
| William Hull | 68 01 |
| John Cook | 20 63 |
| David Eshelman | 22 80 |
| William O'Neal | 20 00 |
| Jacob Devore | 31 83 |
| James Fink | 42 25 |
| George Froelig | 66 03 |
| Arnold Lashley | 35 15 |
| J Lowrey | 38 65 |
| Israel Morris | 31 98 |
| William Carnell | 51 15 |
| Benj. H. Walker | 45 50 |
| SUM TOTAL. | 863 97 |
| To which add balance due Commonwealth last year | 99 58 |
| | 963 55 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid Out: State Treasurer | 253 00 |
| County Comr's. and clk, stationery, &c. | 85 00 |
| Lemuel Evans, Treasurer of Broadtop Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. Wm. Horton, | 50 00 |
| A. J. Sansom, Treasurer of Bedford Rifles per order of Capt. Jno. Alsip, | 75 00 |
| John McCoy, Treasurer of Cumberland Valley Blues per order of Captain Lewis A. May, | 50 00 |
| Lemuel Evans, services as Brig. Inspct. | 61 00 |
| Gen. Bowman, printing statement of the Military Fund | 6 00 |
| D. Over, printing statement for two years | 12 00 |
| Capt. William Nottingham, carriage of arms for Cumberland Valley Blues | 5 00 |
| Assessors for returning 1914 men to Brigade Inspector at 2 cts each | 38 28 |
| Treasurers commissions on $863 97 at 1 per cent | 8 64 |
| Balance due Commonwealth | 319 63 |
| | 963 55 |

WE, the auditors of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, do certify,

That, in pursuance of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1856, and did audit and adjust the several accounts between JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of said County, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as set forth in the foreging statement.

Witness our hands, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1856.

JOHN ALSTADT, } County
DANIEL BARLEY, }
GEO. W. SMITH, } Auditors

Attest: Wm. M. Hall, Clerk.

Feb. 15, 1856.

## John Moorhead,

(*Successor to King & Moorhead*)

**WHOLESALE GROCER**

*AND COMMISSION MERCHANT*,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—ly.

### ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAIL ROAD.

Superintendent's Office,
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 5, 1856.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, and at the office of the Canal Commissioners, Harrisburg, until April 1, 1856, for the purchase of Eleven Forty Horse Power Stationary Engines, formerly used on the Inclined Planes of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road. And also from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds Iron Castings. The engines will be sold seperately or altogether. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WM. S. CALOHAN,
Sup't.

Feb. 15. 1856.

### TURNPIKE ELECTION.

An election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road company will be held at the public house of M. Divelbiss, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 3d day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY, President.

Feb. 15, 1856.

### PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the following Real Estate situate in Stonerstown, Bedford county, two lots of ground with a story and a half House weather boarded, 36 feet in front, also a store room and one small log house and stable, and a Slaughter house. The said two lots are fenced with railings, and are in a good state of cultivation. For information call on J. Crisman, Esq. Stonerstown, or James Loudon, Altoona. If not sold by the first of March, it will then be for rent.

SAML. YINGLING.

Feb. 15—3t.*

### NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

It is absolutely necessary that the county of Bedford should have money. She owes the late Treasurer $1490 87. The Commissioners are determined that they will not increase the taxes as long as they can avoid it; they are equally determined that the Collectors SHALL pay up. Writs of execution will be issued at once against all delinquent Collectors of 1854 and previous years, for balances remaining after the 15th of March next, and on the Collectors of 1855 just as soon as their 15 months have expired. By order of the Commissioners.

D. OVER, Treasurer.

Feb. 22, 1856.

### Notice to Collectors.

Collectors of the Poor Taxes are notified that Executions will issue at once against all delinquent collectors of '54 and previous years, for balances remaining after the 15th of March next, and on the collectors for 1855 just as soon as their 15 months have expired.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. W. BLYMIRE, Treasurer.

Feb. 22, 1856.

CLOVERSEED for sale by G. W. Rupp.

GOODS of all discriptions sold at reduced prices, by G. W. RUPP.

Feb. 22, 1856.

### SAVE COSTS.

**JAS. K. HALLAM.**

The books and accounts of Jas. K. Hallam have been placed in the hands of Justice Nicodemus for collection. On all accounts not paid before the 15th of March next, suits will be brought.

O. E. SHANNON, Assignee.

Feb. 22, 1856.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

*Post Office Department,*
*January 10, 1856.*

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1860, inclusive, in the State of PENNSYLVANIA, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of 14th April next, (to be decided by the 7th of May following,) on the routes and in the times herein specified.

3205 From Carlisle, by White House, Dickinson, Walnut, Bottom and Lee's Cross Roads, to Shippensburg, 20 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Carlisle Monday, Wedesday and Friday at 3 p m.
Arrive at Shippensburg next days by 9 am;
Leave Shippensburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3½ p m;
Arrive at Carlisle Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 a m.

3206 From Carlisle, by Mount Rock, to Stoughstown 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carlisle Wednesday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Stoughstown same day at 7 p m;
Leave Stoughstown Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Carlisle same day by 10 a m.

3207 From Carlisle, by Allen, to Boiling Springs, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carlisle Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Boiling Springs same day by 10 a m;
Leave Boiling Springs Thursday at 12 m;
Arrive at Carlisle same day by 4 p m.
Propsals for an additional weekly trip are invited.

3208 From Shippensburg, by Orristown, Pleasant Hall, Upper Serasburg, Roxbury and Newburg, to Shippensburg, equal to 14 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Shippensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Shippensburg same day at 5 p m.

3209 From Millersburg, by Dalmatia, Mahondy, Fisher's Ferry and Augusta, to Sunbury, 30 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Millersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Sunbury same days by 7 p m;
Leave Sunbury Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Millersburg same days by 7 p m.

3210 From Mahanoy and Barry, to Minersville, 38 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Monhanoy Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Minersville same days by 5 p m:
Leave Minersville Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mohanoy same days by 5 p m.

3211 From Gratz, by Klingerstown, Rough & Ready and Hepler, to Upper Mahantango, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gratz Wednesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Upper Mahantango same day by 5 p m;
Leave Upper Mahantango Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Gratz same day by 10 a m;

3212 From Gettysburg, by Fairfield, Fountain Dale, Waynesboro' and Leitersburg, Md., to Hagerstown, 34 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m,
Arrive at Hagerstown same days by 4 p m;
Leave Hagerstown Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Gettysburg same days by 4 p m.

3213 From Gettysburg, by Hunterstown and New Chester, to Hampton, 12 miles and back, three times a week to Hunterstown, and once a week residue.
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hunterstown same days by 9½ a m, and at Hampton on Tuesday by 11 a m;
Leave Hampton Tuesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Hunterstown same day by 1½ p m, and at Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p m.

3214 from Gettysburg, by Mummesburg, Arentsville, Bigler, Bendersville, Menallen, and Table Rock, to Gettysburg equal to 25 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Bendersville same da's at 11 a m;
Leave Berdersville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Gettysburg same days at 5 p m.

3215 From Shrewsbury, by Stewartstown, Strawbridge, Fawn Grove, and slate Ridge, to Bryansville 20 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Shrewsbury Monday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Bryansville same da's at 7 p m;
Leave Bryansville Monday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shrewsbury same da's at 12 m.

3216 from Stewartstown, by Cross Roads, Apple Grove, and Dallastown, to York, 22 miles and and back, twice a week:
Leave Stewardstown Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m:
Arrive at York same da's at 12 m:
Leave York Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Stewartstown same da's at 7 p m.

3217 From Wrightsville, by Margaretta Furnace, New Bridgeville, Grahamville, and York Furnace, to McCall's Ferry, 23 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Wrightsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdag at 6 a m;
Arrive at McCalls Ferry same da's at 2 p m;
Leave M'Call's Ferry Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Wrightsville same da's at 7 p m.

3218 from Cross Roads, by Union, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, and Castle Fin, to Peach Bottom, 23 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Cross Roads Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Peach Bottom same da's at 7 p m;
Leave Peach Bottom Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cross Roads same da's by 12 m.

3219 from Glen Rock, by Hanover Junction, Porters Seidling, and Smith's Station, to Hanover 13 miles and back, six times a week, by railroad.
Leave Glen Rock daily, except Sunday, at 11 a m,
Arrive at Hanover same day at 12 m;
Leave Hanover daily, except Sunday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Glen Rock same day at 3 p m.

3220 from Hanover, by Abbottstown, to East Berlin, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at East Berlin sameda's by 4½ p m;
Leave East Berlin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Hanover same days at 12 m.

3221 from Hanover, by New Oxford, to Gettysburg 16 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hanover same da's at 10½ a m.

3222 from Hanover, by McSherrystown and Bunoughystown, to Gettysburg, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, on arrival of the mail from Baltimore;
Arrive at Gettysburg same da's by 6 p m;
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hanover same da's at 12 m.
Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3223 from Spring Forge to Codorus, 5 miles and back once a week;
Leave Spring Forge Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Codorus same day at 1½ p m:
Leave Codorus Saturday at 2½ p m;
Arrive at Spring Forge same day at 4 p m:
Proposals for twice-a-week, also for three-times-a-week service, are invited.

3224 from East Berlin, by King's Tavern and Farmer's to York, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave East Berlin Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at York same day at 10½ a m;
Leave York Saturday, after arrival of eastern mail—say at 3 p m;
Arrive at East Berlin same day at 6 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week, also for three-times-a-week service, are invited.

3225 from East Berlin, by Hall, Burmudian, and Franklintown, to Dillsburg, 13 miles and back once a week:
Leave East Berlin Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Dillsburg same day by 6 p m;
Leave Dillsburg Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at East Berlin same day at 12 m.

3226 From Chambersburg, by Saint Thomas, Loudon, McConnellsburg, Harrisonville, Rays Hill, and Bloody Run, to Bedford, 56 miles and back, daily;
Leave Chambersburg daily at 5 p m;
Arrive at Bedford next day by 7 a m;
Leave Bedford daily at 8 a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg same day by 10 p m;
Proposals to end at Bloody Run, 8 miles less distance, are invited.

3227 From Chambersburg, by Marion, Green Castle, and State Line, to Hagerstown, Md., 21 miles and back, six times a week;
Leave Chambersburg daily, except Sunday, after arrival of Harrisburg mail—say at 12 m;
Arrive at Hagerstown same day by 5½ p m;
Leave Hagerstown daily, except Sunday, at 6½ a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg same day by 12 m.

3228 From Chambersburg, by Keefer's Store, Upper Strasburg, Fannettsburg, Burnt Cabins, Shade Gap, Orbisonia, Shirleysburg, and Vineyard Mills, to Mount Union, 50 miles and back, three times a week;
Leave Chambersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Mount Union same days by 11 p m;
Leave Mount Union Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg same days by 11 p m.

3229 From Chambersburg, by Jackson Hall and Quincy, to Waynesboro'; 16 miles and back, twice a week;
Leave Chambersburg Monday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Waynesboro' same days by 8 p m;
Leave Waynesboro' Monday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg same days by 4 p m;
Proposals for supplying New Guildford and Mont Alto, alternately with Jackson Hall, are invited.

3230 From McConnellsburg, by Webster's Mills, to Hancock, Md., 21 miles and back, once a week;
Leave McConnellsburg Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hancock same day by 4 p m;
Leave Hancock Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at McConnellsburg same day by 4 p m.

3231 From Mercersburg, by Upton, to Green Castle, 10 miles and back, six times a week;
Leave Mercersburg daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Green Castle same day by 7 a m;
Leave Green Castle daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Mercersburg same day by 2 p m.

3232 From Mercersburg, by Sylvan, to Hancock, Md., 24 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Mercersburg Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hancock same day by 5 p m;
Leave Hancock Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Mercersburg same day by 5 p m.

3233 From Harrisonville, by Dublin mills, to Orbisonia, 30 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Harrisonville Tuesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Orbisonia same day by 6 p m;
Leave Orbisonia Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Harrisonville same day at 3 p m;
Proposals to end at Shade Gap in lieu of Orbisonia are invited.

3234 From Bloody Run, by Clearville, Robinson's, and Warfordsburg, to Hancock, Md., 32 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Bloody Run Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hancock same day at 5 p m;
Leave Hancock Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bloody Run same day by 6 p m.

3235 From Williamsburg, by Yellow Springs and Water Street, to Spruce Creek, 13 miles and back, six times a week;
Leave Williamsburg daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m,
Arrive at Spruce Creek same day by 12 m;
Leave Spruce Creek daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Williamsburg same day by 5 p m.

3236 From Fannettsburg, by Dry Run, Spring Run, Doylesburgh, Concord, Waterloo, Peru Mills, East Waterford, Honey Grove, McCulloch's mills, McCoysville, Pleasant View, Spruce Hill, Academia, Walnut, and Patterson, to Mifflintown, 62 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Fannettsburg Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Mifflintown next days by 5 p m;
Leave Mifflintown Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fannettsburg next days at 5 p m;
Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

3237 From Orbisonia, by New Grenada and Speersville, to Ray's Hill, 33 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Orbisonia Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ray's Hill same day at 6 p m;
Leave Ray's Hill Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Orbisonia same day by 4 p m;
Proposals to commence at Shade Gap in lieu of Orbisonia are invited.

3238 From Burnt Cabin, by Fort Littleton, Maddensville, Three Springs, Cassville, Paradise Furnace, Coffee Run, James's Creek, and McConnellstown, to Huntingdon, 48 miles and back once a week;
Leave Burnt Cabin Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Huntingdon next day by 6 p m;
Leave Huntingdon Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Burnt Cabin next day by 6 p m;
Proposals to end at James's Creek, 13 miles less distance, are invited.

3304 From Hollidaysburg and Spang's mills to Martinsburgh, 12 miles and back, six times a week;
Leave Hollidaysburgh daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Martinsburgh same day by 3½ p m;
Leave Martinsburgh daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hollidaysburgh same day by 11½ a m.

3305 From Martinsburgh, by Clover, Stonerstown, Coal Mount, Broadtop, Speersville, and West Dublin, to Harrisonville, 37 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Martinsburgh Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Harrisonville same day by 7 p m;
Leave Harrisonville Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Martinsburgh same day by 7 p m.

3306 From Ebensburg, by Carrollton, to Newman's mills, 20 miles and back, three times a week;
Leave Ebensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Newman's mills same days by 4 p m;
Leave Newman's mills Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ebensburg same days by 4 p m.

3307 From Ebensburg, by Loretto, Chess Springs, Saint Augustine, and Fallen Timber, to Smith's Mills, 32 miles and back, twice a week;
Leave Ebensburg Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Smith's mills same days by 6 p m;
Leaves Smith's Mills Wednesday and Saturday a 8 a m;
Arrive at Ebensburg same days by 6 p m.

3308 From Ebensburg, by Bethel Station, Strongstown, Indiana, Shelocta, Elderton, Blanket Hill, Kittanning, Worthington, and Coylesville, to Butler, 77½ miles and back, twice a week;
Leave Ebensburg Monday and Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Butler next days at 4 p m;
Leave Butler Monday and Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ebensburg next days at 4 p m;

3309 From Blairsville, by Livermore, Tunnel, Saltsburg, Coal Port, Kiskiminitas, Apollo, and Leechburg, to Freeport, 43½ miles and back, once a week;
Leave Blairsville Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Freeport same day by 8 p m;
Leave Freeport Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Blairsville same day at 8 p m:
Proposals for three-times-a-week, also for six times-a-week service to Saltsburg, are invited.

3310 From Blairsville, by Ebenezer, Clarksburg, Olivet, West Lebanon, and South Bend, to Elderton, 26½ miles and back, once a week;
Leave Blairsville Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Elderton same day at 4 p m;
Leave Elderton Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Blairsville same day at 5 p m.

3311 From Greensburg, by New Alexandria, Saltsburg, Clarksburg, and Kent, to Indiana, 39 miles and back, three times a week;
Leave Greensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Indiana same days by 7 p m;
Leave Indiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greensburg same days at 7 p m.

3312 From Greensburg, by Harvey's Five Points, to Salem X Roads, 10 miles and return, three times a week.
Leave Greensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Salem X Roads same days at 12 m.
Leave Salem X Roads Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Greensburg same days by 4 p m:

3313 From Greensburg by Harrison city, Manor Dale, and Murraysville, to Logan's Ferry, 28 miles and back twice a week:
Leave Greensburg Tuesday and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Logan's Ferry same days by 5 p m;
Leave Logan's Ferry Thursday and Saturday a 7 a m:
Arrive at Greensburg same days by 3 p m:

3314 From Greensburg by Madison to West Newton, 16 miles and back once a week:
Leave Greensburg Thursday at 1 p m:
Arrive at West Newton same day by 6 p m:
Leave West Newton Thursday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Greensburg same day by 11 a m.

3315 From Selin's Grove, by Kratzerville, New Berlin and Barber's Mills, to Mifflinburg, 20 miles and back, once a week:
Leave Selin's Grove Thurday at 12 m:
Arrive at Mifflinburg same day by 5 p m:
Leave Mifflinburg Thursday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Selin's Grove same day by 11 a m:

3316 From Selin's Grove to Middleburg 10 miles and back once a week:
Leave Selin's Grove Saturday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Middleburg same day by 9 a m:
Leave Middleburg Saturday at 10 a m:
Arrive at Selin's Grove same day by 1 p m:
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

3317 From Alaquippa by Hopewell, Pattonsville, Woodbery, Martinsburg, & Springfield Furnace, to Williamsburg, 45 miles & back, 3 times a week:
Leave Alaquippa Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 4 a m:
Arrive at Williamsburg same days by 7 p m:
Leave Williamsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m:
Arrive at Alaquipa same days by 7 p m:

3318 From Alaquippa, by Six-mile-run, Broad Top, Eagle Foundry, Todd, Cassville, and Calvin, to Mill creek, 43 miles and back, once a week:
Leave Alaquippa Friday at 5 a m:
Arrive at Mill creek same day by 7 p m:
Leave Mill creek Saturday at 5 a m:
Arrive at Alaquipa same day by 7 p m:
Proposals for three times a week service between Mill creek and Cassville are invited;

3319 From West Barre, by Masseysburg and Monroe furnace, to Pine Grove Mills, 11 miles and back, twice a week:
Leave West Barre Tuesday and Saturday at 4 p m:
Arrive at Pine Grove Mills same days by 7 p m:
Leave Pinegrove Mills Tuesday and Saturday 12 m:
Arive at West Barre same days by 3 p m:

3320 From Indiana by Blacklick, to Blairsville, 16 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Indiana daily, except Sunday at 1 p m:
Arrive a Blairsville same day by 5 p m:
Leave Blairsvile daily, except Sunday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Indiana same day at 12 m.

3321 From Indiana, by Home, Marchand, Punxutany and Cool Spring, to Brookvile, 51 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Indiana Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 1 p m;
Arrive at Brookville next days at 12 m:
Leave Brookvile Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Indiana next days at 11 a m:

3322 From Indiana by Penn Run, Mitchell's Mills, Newman's mills, Burnside, New Washington, Cush, Chest, Bower, and Crampian mills, to Curvinsvile 58 miles and back, once a week:
Leave Indiana Wednesday at 5 a m:
Arrive at Curwinsville next day 11½ a m:
Leave Curwinsville Thursday at 1 p m,
Arrive at Indiana next day at 8 p m.
Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

3323 From Indiana, by Brush Valley, to Armagh, 13 miles and back, once week.
Leave Indiana Saturday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Armagh same day at 12 m:
Leave Armagh Saturday at 2 p m:
Arrive at Indiana same day at 6 p m:
Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

3324 From Marchand to Newman's Mills, 29 miles and back once a week.
Leave Marchand Saturday at 11 a m:
Arrive at Newman's mills same day at 5 p m:
Leave Newman's mills Friday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Marchand same day at 2 p m:
Proposals to commence at Mahoning, instead of Marchand, will be considered.

3325 From Bedford, by Schellsburg, mount Worth, Buckstown, Stoystown, Jennerstown, Jenner's cross roads, Laughlintown, Ligonier, and Youngstown, to Latrobe, 59 miles and back, three times a week to Youngstown and six times a week residue.
Leave Bedford Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after arrival of Chambersburg mail, say at 7 a m:
Arrive at Youngstown same days at 10 p m, and at Latrobe daily, except Sunday, at 11 p m:
Leave Latrobe daily, except Sunday, at 9½ a m.
Arrive at Youngstown same day by 10½ a m, and at Bedford Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday by 5 a m:
Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Ligonier and Youngstown, are invited.

3326 From Bedford by St. Clairsville, Sarah, East Freedom, Newry and Duncansville, to Holidaysburg, 33 miles and return, three times a week.
Leave Bedford moday, Wednesday, and Friday 6 a m,
Arrive at Hollidaysburg same days at 4 p m:
Leave Holidaysburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a m:
Arrive at Bedford same da's at 8 p m:
Proposals for six times-a-week service may be submitted:

3327 From Bedford, by Cumberland Valley, to Cumberland, 30 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Bedford, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Cumberland same days at 6 p m:
Leave Cumberland monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Bedford same days at 6 p m:
Proposals for six times a week service will be considered.

3328 From Stoystown, via Davidsville to Johnstown, 19 miles and return, six times a week.
Leave Stoystown daily, except Sunday, at 3 p m;
Arrive at Johnstown same day at 7½ p m;
Leave Johnstown *daily*, except Sunday, at 5 a m:
Arrive at Stoystowown same day at 9½ p m:

3329 From Ligonier, via Hilview, to West Fairfield, 11 miles and return, once a *week*.
Leave Ligonier Saturday at 8 a m:
Arrive at west Fairfield same day at 11 a m:
Leave West Fairfield Saturday at 1 p m:
Arrive at Ligonier same day at 4 p m:
Proposals for a second *weekly* trip are invited.

3330 From Ligonier, via Stahlstown, to Donegal, 15 miles and return, once a week.
Leave Ligonier Friday at 8 a m.
Arrive at Donegal same day at 12 m:
Leave Donegal Friday at 1 p m:
Arrive at Ligonier same day at 5 p m.
Proposals for a second *weekly* trip are invited.

3331 From Cumberland Md. via Barralville, Wellersburg, Penna., Wittenburg, Berlin, Somerset, Lavansville, Bakersville, Jones' mills, Donegal, Laurelville, and mount Pleasant, to Greensburg, 71 miles and return, six times a *week*.
Leave Cumberland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m,
Arrive at Greensburg same day at 7 p m;
Leave Greensburg daily, except Sunday on arrival of the mail from Pittsburg, say at 9 a m.
Arrive at Cumberland same day at 9 p m.
Proposals for three-times-a-week service only will be considered.

3332 From Berlin, by Meyer's mills, Summit mils, and *Elklick* to Grantsvile, 26 miles and return, twice a week
Leave Berlin Monday and Thursday at 10 a m:
Arrive at Grantsville same da's at 6 p m:
Leave Crantsville Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Berlin same da's at 4 p m.

3333 From Berlin, via Shanksville, Shade Furnace, and Scalp Level, to Johnstown, 37 miles and return, once a week.
Leave Berlin Thursday, at 7 a m:
Arrive at Johnstown same day at 8 p m:
Leave Johnstown Friday at 7 a m:
Arrive at Berlin same day at 8 p m:

3331 From Somerset, by Benford's store, to Stoystown, 10 miles and return, six times a *week*.
Leave Somerset daily, except Sunday, at 12 m.
Arrive at Stoystown same day at 2¾ p m.
Leave Stoystown daily, except Sunday, at 9¾ a m.
Arrive at Somerset same day at ½ p m.

3335 From Somerset, via Sipesville, Jenner's X Roads, Forwardstown, and Bemis creek, to Johnstown, 30 miles and return, three times a *week*.
Leave Somerset Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 m.
Arrive at Johnstown same da's at 7½ p m:
Leave Johnstown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a m.
Arrive at Somerset same da's at 11 a m.

3336 From Somerset, via Stony Creek, West End, Dry Ridge, and Mann's Choice, to Bedford, 38 miles and return, three times a *week*.
Leave Somerset, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Bedford same da's at 6 p m.
Leave Bedford monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Somerset same day at 6 p m.

3337 From Somerset, by Gephart's New Lexington, Turkey Foot, and Harnedsville, to Addison, 26 miles and return, once a *week*.
Leave Somerset Wednesday at 8 a m.
Arrive at Addison same day at 5 p m.
Leave Addison, Thursday at 7 a m
Arrive at Somerset same day at 4 p m.

3338 From Mount Pleasant, via Pennsville, Connellsville, and Woodvale, to Uniontown, 21 miles and return, six times a *week*.
Leave Mount Pleasant daily, except Sunday, on arrival of mail from Cainesburg—say 10½ a m.
Arrive at Uniontown same day at 3 p m.
Leave Uniontown daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m.
Arrive at Mount Pleasant same day at 9 a m.

3339 From Connellsville, by Elm, New Lexington, Gebhart's, to Berlin, 38 miles and return, once a *week*.
Leave Connellsville Saturday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Berlin same day at 7 p m.
Leave Berlin Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Connellsville same day at 7 p m.

3310 From Washington, via Clokey, Dunningville, Gingerhill, Monongahela city, Camble's, West Newton, Mendon, and McKean's Old Stand, to Mt. Pleasant, 46 miles and return, daily.
Leave Washington daily at 8 a m.
Arrive at Mount Pleasant same day at 6 p m:
Leave Mount Pleasant daily on arrival of the mail from Greensburg—say at 10½ a m.
Arrive at Washington same day at 8 p m.

3441 From Washington, by Buffalo, West Middletown, Independence, and Fowler's, to Welsburg, Va. 25 miles and return, three times a week.
Leave Washington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wellersburg same days at 12 m;
Leave Wellsburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m.
Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3342 From Washington, by Chertier's, cross creek village, Eldersville, and Cherryhill to Steubenville, Ohio, 29 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Steubenville same day by 5 p m.
Leave Steubenville Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Washington same day at 3 p m.

3313 From Washington, by Van Buren, Prosperity, and Lindley's Mills, to Waynsburg, 23 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Washington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Waynesburg same days at 12 m.
Leave Waynesburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m.
Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3344 From Washington by Locust Hill, Hickory, Cherry Valley, Burgetstown, Florence, Frankfort Springs, Poe, Kendall, Hookstown, and Georgetown, to Smith's Ferry, 41 miles and return, twice a week.
Leave Washington Monday and Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Smith's Ferry same days by 7 p m.
Leave Smith's Ferry Tuesday at 1 p m, and Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Washington Wednesday by 2 a m, and Friday by 7 p m.

3345 From Washington to Taylorstown, 9 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Washington Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ p m.
Arrive at Taylorstown same days at 5½ p m,
Leave Taylorstown Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Washington same days at 3 p m.

3346 From Smith's Ferry, by Ohioville and Black Hawk, to Darlington, 12½ miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Smith's Ferry Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Darlington same day at 12 m.
Leave Darlington Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Smith Ferry same day at 5 p m.

3347 From McKean's Old Stand, by New Stanton, Watt's mills, Madison and Fulton, to Tinker's Run, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave McKean's Old Stand Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tinker's Run same days by 12 m.
Leave Tinker Run Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m.
Arrive at McKean's Old Stand same days at 8 p m.

3348 From West Middletown, by Patterson's Mills, Cross Creek Village, Eldersville, Burgettstown, and Clinton, to Seventy-Six, 38 miles and back, once a week.
Leave West Middletown Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Seventy-Six same day at 6 p m;
Leave Seventy-Six Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at West Middletown same day by 6 p m.

3349 From Sparta, by Lindley's Mills and Amity, to Ten Mile, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sparta Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ten Mile same day by 12 m.
Leave Ten Mile Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Sparta same day by 6 p m;

3350 From Brownsville, by Fredericktown, Millsboro, Clarksville, and Jefferson, to Waynesburg, 28 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Brownsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Waynesburg same days at 6 p m;
Leave Waynesburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Brownsville same days at 3 p m.

3351 From Brownsville, by Red Stone, Perryopolis, Flatwoods, East Liberty, and Upper Middletown, to Uniontown, 25 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Brownsville Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Uniontown same days by 3 p m:
Leave Uniontown Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Brownsville same days by 3 p m.

3352 From Brownsville, by Merritstown and New Salem, to Uniontown, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Brownsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Uniontown same days at 7 p m;
Leave Uniontown Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5½ a m;
Arrive at Brownsville same days at 8½ a m;

3353 From Brownsville, by Carmichael's Willow Tree, Davistown, Mount Morris, Pentress, Va., Backsville, and Wadestown, to Burton, 56 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.
Proposals to commence at Willow Tree, 17 miles less distance, are invited.

*See list annexed of postmasters in Pennsylvania who are authorized to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors.*

Form of Proposal *where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.*

I, ———, of ———, county of ——— State of ———, propose to convey the mail from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1860, on route No———, from ——— to ———, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 10, 1856, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:
for the annual sum of ——— dollars.

*This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after careful examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.*

Dated
(Signed)

### *Form of a Guarantee.*

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1856, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

*This we do understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.*

(Signed by two guarantors.)
Dated

### *Form of Certificate.*

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, State of ———, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of Pennsylvania, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county: and at Addison, Albion, Alexandria, Altoona, Annville, Aarchbald, Archspring, Athens, Beaver Meadows, Berlin, Berwick, Bethlehem, Birdsboro, Blairsville, Bloomsburgh, Blossburg, Brady's Bend, Branchdale, Bristol Brownsville, Buchanan, Cannonsburg, Canton, Carbondale, Carlisle Springs, Catasauqua, Catawissa, Chester, Clarion, Clark, Coatesville, Cochransville, Columbia, Conneautville, Connellsville, Conshohocken, Cookstown, Cresson, Darby, Doughlassville, Downingtown, Duncannon, Duncansville, Dunmore, Doshore, East Smithfield, Ebensburg, Edinborough, Elizabethtown, Enon Valley, Ercildown, Fallston, Florence, Fountain Spring, Franklin, Freedom, Freemans-burg, Gap, German-town, Girard, Glen Riddle, Great Bend, Green Castle, Hamburgh, Hanover, Harford, Hartstown, Hawley, Hazleton, Hemlock, Hogestown, Holmesburg, Honesdale, Hyde Park, Indiana, Jeansville, Jersey Shore, Johnstown, Jonestown, Kingston, Landisburgh, Latrobe, Lewisburgh, Liberty, Ligonier, Litiz, Liverpool, McConnellsburg, Mc-Keesport, McVeyton, Marrietta, Mauch Chunk, Mechanisburg, Mercersburgh, Myerstown, Middleport, Middletown, Milesburg, Millford, Millerstown, Milton, Minersville, Monongahela City, Morrisville, Mount Pleasant, Muncy, Nazareth, New Brighton, New Castle, New Holland, New Hope, New London, New-Millford, New Mount Pleasant, Newport, Newtown, Newville, New Washington, New Wilmington, Newton Hamilton, North East, Northumberland, Oxford, Paradise, Parkersburg, Penningtonville, Perkiomen Bridge, Phillipsburgh, Phœnixville, Pine Grove, Pittston Ferry, Port Clinton, Port Kennedy, Port Richmond, Portsmouth, Pottstown, Pottsville, Providence, Quakertown, Safe Harbor, St. Clair, Saltsburg, Schellsburg, Schuylkill Haven, Scranton, Selms Grove, Shamokin, Shannonsville, Sharon, Shippensburg, Sheremanstown, Shirleysburgh, Silver Creek, Slate Hill, Slatington, Slippery Rock, Spruce Creek, Strasburg, Strattonville, Stroudsburg, Summit, Susquehanna Depot, Tamaqua, Tarentum, Temperanceville, Tioga, Treemont, Troy, Tunk Hancock, Tuscarora, Tyrone, Waterford, Waverly, Waynesborough, West Greenville, West Middletown, West Springfield, West Haven, Wilkins, Williamsburg, Womelsdorf, Wrightsville, Wyoming, Yardleville, York Sulphur Springs, Youngville, Zelienople, Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. York, Wheeling, Va., Wellsville, O.

## INSTRUCTIONS,

*Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts, to the extent the department may deem proper.*

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on rail-road and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3 On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay: also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails, is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

Railroad and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from, and deliver it into, the post offices at the commencement and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all the side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed: and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of post-masters, or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat, on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post Office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals, and make them conform in all cases to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c. and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such grounds, can be considered; nor for bridges destroyed, or other obstructions, increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after the advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be supplied with extra pay if the distance be not increased.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, any thing whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract.

12. A bid received after time, or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately*, for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address) and those of each member of a firm where a company offers, sho'd be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid*." When a "star bid" is intended no specific conveyance must be named.

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bid can be considered, and no bid once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guarantied by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail Proposals, State of ———" addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent, and Postmasters will not enclose Proposals, (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the first of July, 1856, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail messenger supply from the first of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1846, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarrntees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*," and they will be construed as providing for the conveyance of the entire mail, *however large, and whatever may be the mode necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specified bid.

When the lowest bid is not a "star" bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "ac-

(*Concluded on Fourth Page.*)

cording to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them. (See 27th section of the act of July 2, 1836.)

22. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a Judge of a court of record.

**James Campbell,**
*Postmaster General.*

Feb. 15, 1856.—10w.

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## GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

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## DICKINSON'S CORN-SHELLER.

I have purchased the patent right for Bedford County, of Dickinson's Patent Corn-Sheller, and I am prepared to furnish every Farmer with this very useful and convenient machine. It comes very highly recommended both at Pittsburg and New York. It is not necessary for me to detail its merits. I want every body to see the Machine, as it carries with it its own recommendations. Its price brings it within the reach of every man, being $10, when delivered at my house.

JOHN HAFER.

*Reference is made to the following Persons.*

D. C. Long, G. B. Wisgarver, Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Dunkle, John Alstadt, Samuel Imler, Phillip Zimmers, Daniel Fetter, John Fiester, Jacob Yount, Wm. Keeffe, Asa Silvers, S. Voudersmith, Job Mann, John Alsip.

Jan. 25, 1856.

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## HOUSES FOR RENT.

The subscriber has for rent, on reasonable terms, four brick dwelling houses, all in good repair, handsomely located, and well finished. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. LYONS.

Bedford, Dec. 28, 1855.

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## REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

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## LAW PARTNERSHIP.

**JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.**

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

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## TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

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## NATIONAL HOTEL.

*CORNER BALTIMORE & MECHANIC STS.*
CUMBERLAND, MD.

**JOHN B. KELLER, Proprietor.**

This Hotel, recently kept by Sam'l Luman, is undergoing thorough repair and is a very fine, large, airy building, situated in the most central and business part of Cumberland.

THE ROOMS are large, and well furnished with all the necessary fixtures and appliances to render guests comfortable.

It will be the earnest desire of the Proprietors to render, in all respects, entire satisfaction, and he flatters himself that his efforts will will be crowned with success.

There is attached to said hotel an excellent stable capable of accommodating 60 head of horses. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

A careful hostler in attendance at all times.

☞A porter in attendance at the cars, &c.

☞Rates of boarding 25 cts. per meal.—Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

Sept. 21, 1855.

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**The Wonder of the Age!**—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J- Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

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## CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

**The Great Purifier of the Blood!**

*NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.*

*Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!*

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

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## LIVER COMPLAINT,

### Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

*Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

### DR. HOOFLAND'S
### CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

*Prepared by*
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
*No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.*

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

*READ AND BE CONVINCED.*

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

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## DOCTOR YOURSELF!

*The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.*

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

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## Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

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## FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Julianna Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

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## NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

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## Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

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TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

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## Important Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Rupp & Oster, are respectfully and most earnestly requested to call and settle up without delay.

Oct. 26, 1855.

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## WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

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## C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

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## Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

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WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

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D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

## Wunderlich & Nead,

**Forwarding & Commission Merchants,**

*North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,*

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂ They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

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## NOTICE!

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Elias Hook, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec., having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said Estate will be required to make immediate payment—and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG,
*Administrator.*

Feb. 8, 1856.

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## Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

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## DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

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## Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

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## HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

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## Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

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## STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

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## NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

Jan. 18, 1856. 6m

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## Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

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## New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, [illegible], ox marrow, &c. We also keep constant[illegible] a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous* [illegible], Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

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## John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

*Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.*

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

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## LAW NOTICE.

**W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:**

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

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## FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

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## H. NICODEMUS,

**Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,**

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

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## BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

**BOOK BINDING,**

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

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## News for the People!

LATE ARRIVAL OF NEW & CHEAP
*Goods at REED'S Colonade Store!!*

The subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, and is receiving and opening a large assortment of splendid goods, selected with care and suitable to the season, consisting of

**LADIES DRESS GOODS**

of the newest styles. Silks, Merinoes, Cashmere, Parisian Twill, Alpaccas, De lains, De Braize and wool plaids. Insertings, French worked collars and under sleeves. Silk and Gum Belts—Cloths of all shades. Cassimers, plain and fancy satinetts. Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoats, Buffalo overshoes for Ladies and Gents. Gumshoes and sandals. A large assortment of boots, Hardware and Queensware.

*GROCERIES,*

Comprising Rio, Java, Laguira Coffee. Sugars of all descriptions. Syrups and Molasses. Rice, Tobacco, Spurm Oil, &c., &c.

Bring on your cash and produce to Reed's Store where you will find all you want at the *lowest cash prices.*

JACOB REED.

Dec. 14, 1855.

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## Bedford Academy
AND
## FEMALE SEMINARY.

**W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.**

The 1st Session of the 5th school year of this Institution will open on Monday morning the 3d day of September. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

N. B. Instruction in Book Keeping in all its branches, both Single and Double Entry will be given by the Principal. The Class in this study will be so arranged that any young men desiring to pursue this important branch in order to prepare themselves for clerkships *can recite in it* alone. This recitation will receive attention out of the regular school hours. Instruction in this branch will be extra and so charged.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

*Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CLASSICS, | | $6 25 |
| HIGHER ENGLISH, | | 5 00 |
| MIDDLE " | | 4 50 |
| ELEMENTARY " | | 4 00 |
| BOOK KEEPING, | (Extra) | 5 00 |

Feb. 16, 1855.

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## Henry S. King,

*(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)*

**Commission Merchant,**

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
**Pittsburg, Pa.**

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

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## STRAY HOG.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Schellsburg Borough, about the first of October, a stray BOAR, about half grown, white and black spotted, with a piece out of the right ear—no other marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY HORN.

Feb. 15—3t.*

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## NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has just received and opened an elegant assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself he can sell a little lower than ever before offered in Bedford. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully invites the public to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

ELIAS FISHER.

Nov. 16, 1855.

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## WHO WANTS A FARM!

☞To those who wish farms—to have fertile land at a cheap price, and on easy terms, your attention is called to the *Ridgway Farm and Cool Company.*—Twenty five acres or more in proportion are given for $200, payable in instalments of $1 per week, or $4 per month. It is located in Elk county, Penna. and has one of the best markets for its produce in the State. The soil is a rich loam, and is not to be surpassed for farming, as examination will show. It has the best elements of prosperity, being underlaid by two rich veins of coal, and will shortly be intersected by four rail-roads. The timber is of the most valuable kind. Title unexceptionably good, and warrantee deeds are given. It presents a good and substantial opportunity to commence farming, providing for one's children, or making an investment. Further particulars can be had from the Pamphlets which are sent to inquirers. Letters answered promptly. Apply or address SAML. W. CATTELL, secretary, 135 walnut street, north side between 4th and 5th streets, Phila. Full information is contained in the pamphlets. Feb. 15—3m.

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## MINERAL WATER,

FROM THE

## Artesian Well, St. Catharines,

*CANADA WEST.*

The reputation which this water has acquired as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney complaints, want of action in the digestive and Urinary organs, Pains, weak Joints, Palsy, scrofula, and the many complaints which females are subject to, is a certain guarantee that they will find almost immediate relief by its internal use in connection with the bath.

The proprietor has in his possession numerous certificates of the cures performed. The wife of a physician eminent in his profession, for many years labored under "PROLAPSUS UTERI," or falling of the womb: before using the waters of the Artesian well she was unable to walk, but after its use for a short time, she was entirely restored to health.

The water as offered for sale is strongly concentrated and free from any drug or foreign admixture, so that a teaspoonful mixed in a half pint of cold water is a sufficient dose for an adult.

By mixing one-half of a 50 cent bottle of the Canada mineral water in a tub of fresh water of the proper temperature, a perfect bath is formed from which all the benefits of a regular Saline Bathing House can be secured at home.

For sale in large bottles, price $1, small do. 50 cts. by R. B. JONES, Jr.
77 Dock street, Philadelphia, sole agent for Penn'a.

The water will be sent by express to any part of the state, by remitting the amount in money or postage stamps.

N. B. Persons wishing to act as agents in any part of the state, can apply as above for terms, &c.

Feb. 15—3m.

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## Notice:

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Rupp & Oster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Rupp is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and to collect all debts due thereto.

G. W. RUPP,
G. R. OSTER.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the business will in future be continued at the old stand where he is now receiving and opening a general and well selected assortment of fall and winter goods, which he is determined to sell cheap for cash or approved produce.

An early call is solicited.

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, Sept. 28, 1855.

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## SELLING OFF AT COST.

## Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

**Ladies Dress Goods,**

and as she is compelled to remove her store, she is determined, rather than move her goods, to sell off at cost. Among a large and splendid assortment of goods, may be found the following articles:

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Super late style of ladies cloaks,
A fine lot of satin and velvet bonnets,
Cloaks, Mantles, and Talmers,
Furs of all description, and all prices,
Merenies from 25 cts up
Shawls, brochea, woolen, and blanket,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,
Handsome lot of ladiee shoes,
Good Muslins for 6¼ cts.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, Oct 26, 1855.

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## The University's
### FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels: Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

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## St. Nicholas Hotel,

**Cumberland, Md.**

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.